SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Embalaža - Terminologija - 1. del: Papirnate vreče (ISO/DIS 6590-1:2024)

Packaging - Terminology - Part 1: Paper sacks (ISO/DIS 6590-1:2024)

Packmittel - Begriffe - Teil 1: Papiersäcke (ISO/DIS 6590-1:2024)

Emballages - Terminologie - Partie 1: Sacs en papier (ISO/DIS 6590-1:2024)

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Part 1: Paper sacks

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 122, *Packaging*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Performance requirements and tests for means of packaging, packages and unit loads (as required by ISO/TC 122)*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6590-1:1983), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— General editorial changes have been made to the document in line with ISO/IEC Directives Part 2;

— Updates have been made to the figures accompanying specific terms and definitions;

— Considerations have been made to align with existing standards in order to avoid additional interpretations of identical terms, where necessary; and conversely proposing updates to existing definitions where considerations should be made in renewing the definitions in other standards;

— New terms have been added to reflect the development within the field;

— Old terms for products and services no longer in use have been deleted.

A list of all parts in the ISO 6590 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Packaging — Terminology —

Part 1: Paper sacks

1 Scope

This document defines terms commonly used in paper sacks manufacture. It refers to single- and multi-ply sacks made of paper or combination of paper and other materials where the paper is the main part.

It does not refer to bags for retail trade.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
general

3.1.1
sack
flexible packaging of single or multiple layers or plies, generally enclosed on all sides except one, forming an opening that may or may not be sealed after filling

Note 1 to entry: Sacks are used to contain products mainly intended for business-to-business distribution chains activities

[SOURCE: ISO 21067-1:2016, 2.3.2, *modified*]

3.1.2
paper sack
sack (3.1.1) predominantly made of paper

Note 1 to entry: Hereafter, where the word sack is used in the text of this document, paper sack is to be understood

3.1.3
ply
sheet of paper or other flexible material, or combination of such materials, forming the walls of a sack

3.1.4
gusset
fold with a prescribed size inserted in the longitudinal edges of a tube

3.2
tube
one or more plies in the form of a flattened cylinder with a prescribed width cut into a prescribed length

3.2.1
flat tube
tube comprised solely of one or more flattened cylindrical plies

3.2.2
gusseted tube
tube comprises of one or more plies with folds inserted in the longitudinal edges.

3.2.3
flush cut tube
flat or a gusseted tube with plies cut collectively or individually to a prescribed length.

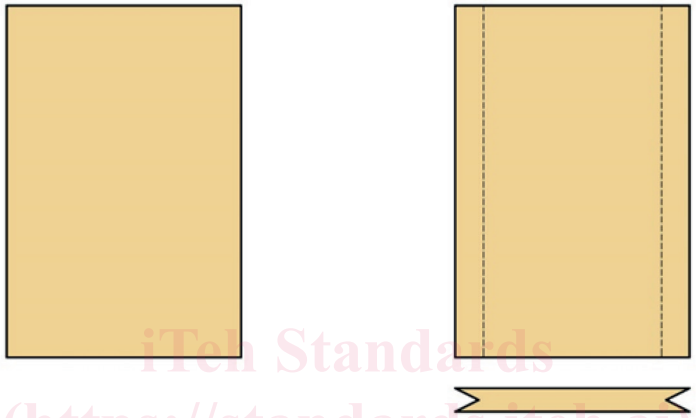

Figure 1 — Example of a flush cut tube

3.2.4
stepped end tube
flat or gusseted tube with plies cut individually and staggered in echelon to a prescribed length so that the final tube length will result longer than each single ply length.

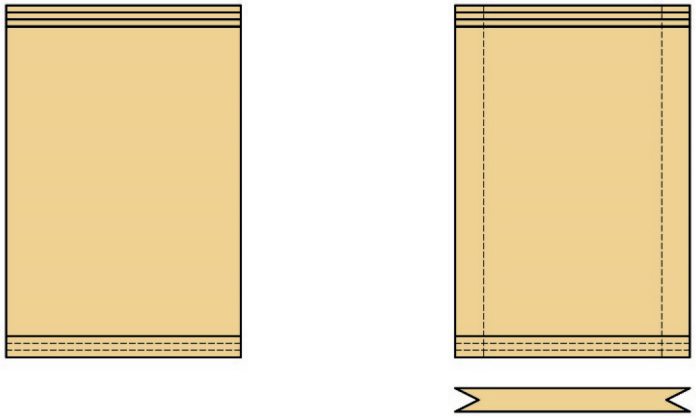

Figure 2 — Example of a stepped cut tube

3.2.5
notched end tube
flat or gusseted tube with plies cut individually and staggered in a manner which provides one or two edge notches on one tube end.

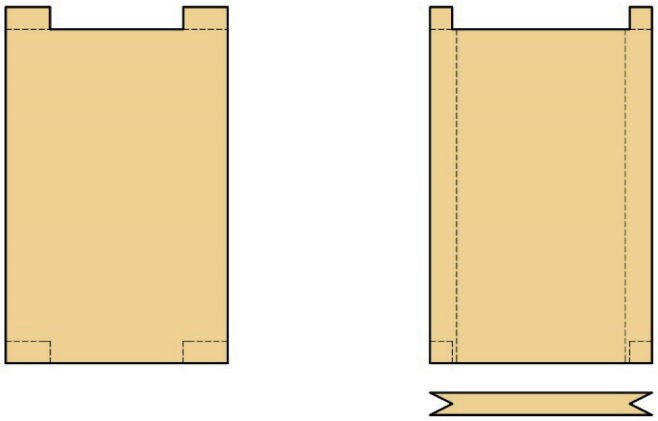

Figure 3 — Example of a notched cut tube

3.3
other sack manufacture terminology

3.3.1
cutting
process of perforating transversally individually each ply (stepped end) or the whole flattened cylindrical plies (flush cut) in order to obtain the different types of tubes, obtained with different types of toothed blades according to the different materials that forms the tube

3.3.2
air permeability perforation methods

3.3.2.1
tube micro-perforation
process of micro-perforating individually one or more plies before the tube constructions so that the micro-holes do not overlap each other

Note 1 to entry: On each ply the distance between the micro-holes can vary (ex. 25 x 25 mm, 10 x 10 mm) and can be applied in more or less limited areas of each layer and it is obtained with conical needles allowing a variable grade of perforation.

3.3.2.2
tube extra fine-perforation
process of extra fine-perforating one or more plies before the tube construction

Note 1 to entry: The distance between the micro-holes can vary (ex. 5 x 5 mm or less) and can be applied in more or less limited areas of each layer and it is normally executed with straight needles.

3.3.2.3
term tube perforation
process of perforating all the coupled plies of paper together in a specific area before the tube formation

Note 1 to entry: It is performed with conical needles and will allow to have the holes made from the inside to the outside of the sack.

3.3.2.4
sack perforation
process of perforating the formed tube with conical needles in a specific area of the sack, normally on valve sacks, on valve side, under the valve position

3.3.3
pasting
adhesive bonding
joining together the different plies and the different materials by means of adhesives

3.3.3.1
longitudinal overlap
areas of the longitudinal edge of a ply which are superposed

3.3.3.2
longitudinal pasting
pasting by which the longitudinal overlap of a ply is joined together with an adhesive or extrusion.

Note 1 to entry: The seam may be continuous or interrupted

3.3.3.3
cross pasting
application of an adhesive between the plies normally at one or both ends of a tube

Note 1 to entry: Cross pasting facilitates separation of the front and back side of the tube during manufacture or of the mouth of the sack during filling procedures. It can increase the strength of certain types of sacks.

3.3.3.4
heat sealing
welding
method of bonding surfaces under controlled application of heat, pressure and dwell time

[SOURCE: ISO 21067-1:2016, 2.5.14, *modified*]

3.3.3.5
ultrasonic sealing
method of bonding surfaces under controlled application of ultrasounds at a specified frequency

Note 1 to entry: Frequencies are typically 20 000 Hz or 30 000 Hz on paper products.

3.3.3.6
sewing
stitching
joining together by means of thread

3.3.3.7
pasted closure
tube closed at one end only with an adhesive

3.4
bottom
closure, to a prescribed dimension, of one or both tube ends to form the final sack configuration

3.4.1
bottom overlap
areas of the transverse ends of a tube which are superposed when formed into a bottom

3.4.2
bottom pasting
pasting by which the tube is closed at one or both ends by means of an adhesive

Note 1 to entry: Before closure of the tube one or both ends are folded and/or formed into a suitable shape at a prescribed size.

3.4.2.1
flush cut bottom pasting without or with bottom cap
one or both ends of a flush cut tube, folded and with the plies pasted down collectively, without or with a bottom cup